FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 102 28 May 1987

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Argentine, Uruguayan Atomic Committees Sign Accord A 1
Area Presidents Postpone Meeting in U.S. A 1
Nicaraguan Air Force Attends Conference in Brazil A 1
Protocol Amends Andean Group Structure [AFP] A 2

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin Comments on Uruguayan Summit Upon Return B 1
Jaunarena Views Objectives of Due Obedience Bill B 1
Armed Forces' Concerns Over Due Obedience Viewed B 2
Former Commanders Separated From Armed Forces B 3
Officer Denies Mutiny, Confinement of Navy Cadets B 4
Rio Mayo Rebel Officers To Be Tried by Military B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 27 May]
Visiting Iranian Comments on War, Foreign Policy B 5
[LA PRENSA 16 May]

BOLIVIA

Miners Announce Roadblocks While Talks Continue C 1
Miners Extend Roadblocks C 2
Minister Blames Traffickers C 3
Government Orders Roads Opened [AFP] C 3
Government Eyes State of Siege [AFP] C 4
Peasants Agree To Negotiate [Buenos Aires] C 4

CHILE

Del Valle Denies Comment on U.S. Letelier Request E 1
Communique Released E 1
General Pinochet Views Elections, Other Issues E 1
Public Not To Be Consulted on Bolivian Sea Request [AFP] E 3
Request To Be 'Disclosed' E 3
Interior Minister on Succession, Other Topics E 3
Appellate Court Rules in Favor of Exiled Women E 4
Supreme Court Suspends Ruling E 4
Briefs: Ambassadors Accredited; Ambassador to Morocco E 5
Approved; New Bar Association President;
Economic Figures Announced

COLOMBIA

'Leftist' Parties Meet To Discuss Arias Peace Plan F 1
Conservative Party Holds Meetings With Government F 1

Reportage Continues on Nationwide Violence F 2
Indian Murders Reported [EFE] F 2
12 Killed in Cauca F 2
Police Captain Killed F 3
Briefs: Cocaine Seizure; Police Officer Dismissed F 3

URUGUAY

Sanguinetti, Alfonsin Sign Joint Declaration K 1
'Montevideo Act' Signed [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 27 May] K 2

MEXICO

Journalist Views U.S. Canal Zone Presence [EL DIA 22 May] M 1
Labor Leader Says PRI Strong for Elections M 2
Editorial Advocates Change in Candidate Selection M 3
[UNOMASUNO 21 May]
Government Reports 50-Percent Export Increase M 4
Finance Secretariat Issues January-March Report M 4
[EL DIA 21 May]
Study Reveals Country Rich in Strategic Minerals [EFE] M 5
Briefs: Oil Exports Dropped; Petrochemical Exports M 6

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FMLN To Air Peace Proposal Thursday 28 May P 1
[Venceremos]
Duarte Denies Receiving Proposal P 1
Rebel 'Incongruency' Cited P 1
Station Claims Colonel's Death Shows Army 'Rift' P 2
[Venceremos]
Army, University Discuss Recent Demonstrations P 3
Correction to FMLN Transport Strike Decree P 3

GUATEMALA

Army Attempting To Trace Rebel Radio Signal P 3
General on Rebel Activity in Southwest P 4
[EL GRAFICO 26 May]

HONDURAS

Paper Praises U.S. Scholarship Program P 5
[LA PRENSA 26 May]

NICARAGUA

Pact With USSR 'Concrete Example' of Cooperation P 6
[BARRICADA 24 May]
Cordova Rivas Says U.S. 'Trying To Divide' Party P 7
Commentator Says Station Uses Contra Announcer P 8

CUBA

Plan To Disrupt Ties With Cubans Abroad Cited Q 1
U.S. Students Boycott Bush Graduation Speech Q 1
Castro Discusses Retirement at Farmers Congress Q 1
Anxious for Agricultural Yield Q 3
Satisfied With 'Spirit' Q 4
Ricardo Alarcon To Speak at London Conference Q 4
PCC Elects Officials at Mission in USSR Q 5
Ramon Castro Returns After Working Visit in Europe Q 5
Salvadoran Women's Groups Join FMLN Struggle Q 5
Further on PCC Special Meeting in Guanabacoa Q 6
Machado, Robaina Address Young Communists. Q 6
PCC Officials Participate in UJC Session Q 6
ICRT Celebration of 25th Anniversary Noted Q 7

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Pindling Announces Date for Upcoming Elections S 1
Says Liberal Party Could Win S 1

GRENADA

Chief Justice Orders Cuba To Deposit $50,000 S 2

HAITI

Political Brigades Vow To Protect New Constitution [AFP] S 2

JAMAICA

People's Party Explains Youth's Presence in Cuba S 3

ST LUCIA

Opposition Labor Party Names Senators, Spokesmen S 3

ARGENTINE, URUGUAYAN ATOMIC COMMITTEES SIGN ACCORD

PY271819 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0012 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Montevideo, 26 May (DYN, Special Correspondent) -- The Argentine and Uruguayan Atomic Energy Commissions today signed a cooperation agreement that will be implemented under successive biannual plans for mutual technical assistance.

The agreement shows that Argentina and Uruguay are interested in the research and intensification of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and in its scientific and technical development. This agreement is based on a cooperation agreement signed in Buenos Aires on 8 July 1968.

The 1987-88 plan, which was signed today, includes courses of action related to 14 specific areas of cooperation. They are the fields of nuclear engineering, nuclear physics, nuclear research reactors, nuclear electricity and instrumentation, radio isotopes production, application of radio isotopes and ionizing radiations, radiological protection and nuclear security, nuclear raw materials, nuclear legislation and administration, nucleoelectrical generation, nuclear technological documentation, data processing as applied to nuclear technology, analysis by X-ray, and nuclear analytical techniques.

AREA PRESIDENTS POSTPONE MEETING IN U.S.

PA261755 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0136 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpts] San Jose, 25 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The meeting of the Central American Presidents that was scheduled to be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, 17-20 June has been postponed, reports from this capital said today.

Presidency Minister Rodrigo Arias Sanchez said the suspension of the meeting was requested by President Oscar Arias, his brother.

The presidents of the five Central American nations were scheduled to meet at Tulane University to present their viewpoints on the isthmus. [passage omitted]

A new date for the presidents' meeting has not been set yet, but it will take place after the meeting they will hold in Guatemala on 25 and 26 June to review the Costa Rican president's peace plan. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUAN AIR FORCE ATTENDS CONFERENCE IN BRAZIL

PA201648 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0508 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Managua, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A delegation of the Sandinist Air Force headed by Lieutenant Colonel Javier Pichardo, is participating in the 27th Conference of Chiefs of Air Forces of America that is being held in Brazil, military sources reported today. At the conference, the Air Force chiefs will exchange experiences and analyze the Air Force situation on the continent.

The conference, which began on 14 May, will end on 25 May, the Defense Ministry reported. Twenty air force commanders of 20 American countries are in Brazilia participating in the conference, which was inaugurated by Brigadier Paulo Roberto Camaligna, General Staff commander of the Brazilian Air Force. At the inauguration of the conference, Camaligna stressed that the meeting intends to increase the cooperation among the air forces of America.

PROTOCOL AMENDS ANDEAN GROUP STRUCTURE

PY262255 Paris AFP in Spanish 1127 GMT 26 May 87

[By Hugo Levano]

[Excerpts] Lima, 26 May (AFP) -- Observers here have said that the Andean Group, which has begun its 19th year of activities, is a different organization today from the one created in 1969.

Jaime Salazar Montoya, the coordinator of the Cartagena Agreement Board, the Pact's technical body, gave this impression when he said the protocol that amended the Cartagena Agreement according to a decision made in Quito on 11 May, is an adjustment to the integration process of the 1960's, making it conform to the circumstances prevailing in the 1980's.

The protocol, which must receive congressional approval from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela before being enforced, is the third major amendment to the treaty that the 5 countries signed in Cartagena on 26 May 1969. This protocol provides for major structural changes that have modified even the Group's original proposals. Salazar stressed that the Pact was created when the members were in a good economic situation, but now they are going through internal and external difficulties. [passage omitted]

The protocol introduces major modifications into the Cartagena Agreement. At the same time, the committee, which is the highest-ranking Andean organization, has amended Decision 24, partially changing its protectionist approach. According to the protocol, the full enforcement of the program lifting custom tariffs will be delayed until 31 December 1997. The protocol also canceled the proposal to distribute industries among the five countries. The Andean Parliament and court were also introduced into the group; business and labor councils will be recognized as advisory organs.

The new terms of Decision 24 will lift the ban on foreign investment in areas such as services, banking, transportation, and communications, leaving it up to each country to decide whether to reserve specific economic sectors for domestic investment or to establish a ceiling for foreign company remittances abroad.

Salazar said the Andean Group is facing problems such as the foreign debt, the raw material price slump, the deterioration of world trade terms, and the protectionist measures of the industrialized countries.

The protocol will seek to compensate for these imbalances and stimulate trade between the five countries, which has dropped from $1.2 billion during good times to $600 million, the coordinator said.

ALFONSIN COMMENTS ON URUGUAYAN SUMMIT UPON RETURN

PY272349 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2155 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today termed his trip to Montevideo very good. He said that on this occasion he and his Uruguayan colleague Julio Maria Sanguinetti were able to continue discussing the issue of great concern to all of us -- regional integration. He added that they also had the satisfaction of sharing their views on this issue with Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

Alfonsin made this comment upon his arrival from Uruguay at 1730 at Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport. The president was accompanied by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and Santa Fe Governor Jose Maria Vernet.

In response to a question, Alfonsin said they had discussed the foreign debt because we all share the same concerns over the problem caused by interest rates and the need to undertake joint action and make a joint effort to get people to understand that this situation cannot continue.

Alfonsin added that a note has been sent to the summit that will be held in Venice, and that Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani has received the note. Alfonsin said: We are working on this. According to what was learned in Montevideo, the note expresses the concern shared by Presidents Alfonsin, Sanguinetti, and Sarney over the increase in the interest rates on the foreign debt and how this measure will undermine the development of Latin American countries.

When a journalist said: Sir, when you leave the country it seems that problems either deteriorate or remain stagnant. For example, today the Senate did not discuss the due obedience law. To this Alfonsin answered with a smile: Well, it will do so tomorrow.

Asked about a possible meeting in July in Brazil with Brazilian President Jose Sarney, Alfonsin answered: It will not be in Brazil; it will be here in Argentina.

Alfonsin was welcomed at the airport's VIP lounge by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena, and Social Welfare Minister Conrado Storani. Also present were Carlos Becerra, the presidential secretary general; General Teodoro Waldner, joint chief of staff; General Jose Dante Caridi, Army chief of staff; Admiral Ramon Arosa, Navy chief of staff; and General Ernesto Crespo, Air Force chief of staff.

During a ceremony at the air terminal, Vice President Victor Martinez, who was entrusted with the presidency on 25 May when Alfonsin left the country, handed over the Presidency to President Raul Alfonsin.

JAUNARENA VIEWS OBJECTIVES OF DUE OBEDIENCE BILL

PY271631 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS in Spanish 1727 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 May (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena today said that the purpose of the Due Obedience Bill is to "weld social rifts." The minister, nevertheless admitted that "no legal instrument, no matter how ingenious and technically brilliant it might be, can overcome the past by itself."

"The past can be overcome if all social sectors behave appropriately. We have to recapture this behavior."

"We have to create the appropriate conditions so that, persuant to certain legal steps, the entire society, civilians and military alike, will be able to start using a different language and see itself in a different light," he emphasized.

The minister made these comments during the lunch the Argentine Construction Chamber held in his honor today.

Chamber President Filiberto Bibiloni welcomed the minister by saying that "the recent incidents with military officers, and the strengthening of the priciples on which the Constitution is based, give the impression that our society is moving toward a harmonic national coexistence that will clear up and overcome past conflicts. These conflicts have had a negative effect on the country's development and progress."

Bibiloni recalled that the Argentine Construction Chamber "has proclaimed its will to cooperate in the strengthening of the republican system and the exercise of democracy, which was recovered in the elections of 1983. In the economic field the chamber will support the much-desired reactivation and growth of the country.

Jaunarena said that "we will overcome that past together if our society decides to move toward the future."

Regarding the announced modernization of the Armed Forces, Jaunarena said that "we have taken important steps" in that direction, citing for instance, "the new career program that will go into effect in 1988, and the relocation of some Air Force brigades."

Jaunarena praised the job of the General Staff which has allowed a more rational use of available resources aimed at a more effective state of Armed Forces Readiness. The minister also stressed the importance of the studies on ways to modernize the compulsory military service and the Navy's experiment with voluntary enlistment this year. "It would be pointless to modernize the structure if the way of thinking did not change," Jaunarena said adding that "no modernization is possible in a political system that has been unable to solve the crucial conflict between the civilian society and the military society through strict compliance with the law."

"Argentina has been seduced too many times by the purported efficiency and modernization of authoritarian regimes," the minister emphasized. He added that "we know that these shortcuts can only bring violence and social decay. We can grow in peace and dignity only if democracy is fully exercised, and only if we follow its path."

ARMED FORCES' CONCERNS OVER DUE OBEDIENCE VIEWED

PY271937 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1705 GMT 27 May 87

[By Rafael Diaz Guzman]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May, (NA) -- Last Wednesday evening President Raul Alfonsin explained to top ranking military commanders why the government has paid no heed to the Armed Forces desires to broaden the scope of the Due Obedience Bill.

The reasons Alfonsin gave to Waldner, Crespo, Caridi, and Arosa were -- and this is obvious -- primarily political in nature and pragmatic. That is to say, no consideration was given to the causes of the conflict -- the crimes committed during the antisubversive war.

Instead, the approach focused on the alternatives analyzed for solving the problem. Following this analysis, the congressional solution was chosen to set the limits of the concept of due obedience.

The rationale underlying the president's explanation was simple. The government believes it is impossible to approve a law that will benefit almost all Armed Forces members, simply because the other social sectors would not agree to it. Alfonsin reportedly said this disagreement would have ended up producing an adverse reaction, widening the differences between civilians and the military.

The meeting was attended by Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena and Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso. During the meeting, which took place in the vicinity of the metropolitan airport, Alfonsin mentioned an evident fact. He reportedly told the commanders that even the current bill, the scope of which is considered insufficient by the commanders, has been resisted. As an example, Alfonsin reportedly mentioned the difficulties the ruling party senators have faced to rapidly approve the bill.

The president is said to have ended his reasoning with the following thesis: The government is not doing what it wants to do but what the political situation allows it to do. It is impossible to go beyond the point indicated by the consensus. Doing that would amount to a suicidal whim. The difficulties with which the approval of the current Due Obedience Bill has been confronted proves that its scope has gone as far as it should go. Summing up: What the military has regarded as a minimal condition is a maximum condition from a political viewpoint.

The commanders reportedly agreed to what the president said, but insisted that the effects of the bill should also benefit the higher ranks -- colonels and generals -- who, because of the situation prevailing when the antisubversive war was waged and of the mission they were fulfilling, did nothing but fulfill orders.

Alfonsin reportedly replied that this situation has been considered in the message with which the executive branch submitted the bill to Congress. The president reportedly added that the Supreme Court was waiting for the bill to be passed into law before making a decision on the issue. This decision may include special paragraphs that will specify the situation of those high-ranking commanders about whom the military are now concerned.

It has been assured that there is something the commanders understood very clearly during the meeting: The political situation with which the government has to confront does not match the fervent desires of the military barracks.

FORMER COMMANDERS SEPARATED FROM ARMED FORCES

PY271559 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1450 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (DYN) -- According to a press report, the former commanders who were sentenced by the Supreme Court for violating human rights during the antisubversive struggle are being notified that they have been separated from the Armed Forces as a result of that sentence.

The information published in AMBITO FINANCIERO states that the former commanders are Jorge Videla, Emilio Massera, Orlando Agosti, Roberto Viola, and Armando Lambruschini.

According to the daily, the decree was signed by President Raul Alfonsin when he submitted the Due Obedience Bill, which is currently under study in the Senate.

As a result of their separation from the Armed Forces, the former commanders will no longer receive salaries and will lose the right to wear a uniform and the privileges of rank. Their families, however, will receive the pension they would be entitled to if the officers had died.

OFFICER DENIES MUTINY, CONFINEMENT OF NAVY CADETS

PY271326 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1244 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Mar del Plata, 27 May (DYN) -- The rumors saying that the cadets of the Marine Infantry Noncommissioned Officers School had confined themselves to barracks have been flatly denied by Captain Oscar Monnereau, the institution's deputy director.

"It is absolutely false. The students have not mutinied or confined themselves to barracks," the Navy officer said. He also stated that he thinks the rumor originated with "the preparations we are making to go on maneuvers today at La Brava Lagoon. This is one of the maneuvers we carry out each year."

The Navy officer explained that first and second year students participate, and that the maneuvers are part of their curriculum.

RIO MAYO REBEL OFFICERS TO BE TRIED BY MILITARY

PY271815 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 May 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Army last night officially announced that four officers from the 37th Regiment would be tried by a military court, on charges of "indiscipline and disobedience" during nationwide ceremonies last Sunday in which military personnel swore allegiance to the Constitution.

A statement from the Army High Command said the sanctions applied to 37th Regiment Second-in-command Major Eduardo Villareal and Major Tomas Victor Fernandez, both under arrest at the Eighth Brigade in Comodoro Rivadavia, as well as, Captain Jose Maria Manuel Pam and Lieutenant Alejandro Jesus Sanchez.

The statement, signed by Army Press Chief Colonel Pedro Marti Garro, said Villareal and Fernandez refused to swear to defend the Constitution with their lives, while Pam and Sanchez did so but "adopted attitudes that countered discipline standards."

Major Norberto Osvaldo Rocca Huget has temporarily taken over as second-in-command of the regiment, stationed in Rio Mayo, Chubut, the statement added.

Defence Minister Horacio Jaunarena yesterday played down the incident as "isolated," stressing that "activities are normal" in military units across the country.

Meanwhile, State Intelligence Secretariat (SIDE) Chief Facundo Suarez dismissed as "totally unfair and disturbing" press reports according to which a group of Military Academy captains swore allegiance to the Constitution only after being ordered to do so three times by a lieutenant colonel.

The captains allegedly gave in after being told that the new oath was "an order from higher commands."

In the past, military personnel were ordered to "follow the national flag and defend it with their lives," while they must now swear "before God and country to observe the national Constitution and make it be observed and if necessary to offer their lives."

VISITING IRANIAN COMMENTS ON WAR, FOREIGN POLICY

PY200338 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 May 87 p 3

[Text] Iranian Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri held a news conference at the Iranian Embassy in Buenos Aires to explain the purpose of his visit to Argentina as well as the current situation in his country resulting from the war it has been waging against Iraq for the past few years.

The Iranian official stated that "our intention is to intensify bilateral relations and international cooperation in the economic and political fields. Since the success of the Islamic revolution we have begun and maintained good relations with Argentina. One of the principles of our foreign policy is to maintain good relations with Third World countries." He explained that previously Iranian foreign policy was focused on rapprochement with developed countries, "but after the success of the revolution we changed our policy for the current one, which is designed to establish mutual cooperation with developing countries." Mo'ayeri said last year Iran was the third largest buyer of Argentine products in the world and announced that during the meeting he held with President Raul Alfonsin on 13 May the possibility of implementing commercial agreements, through the visit of Iranian officials to Argentina, as well as the possibility of establishing a joint commission was discussed. He added that his country is interested in purchasing wheat, corn, oleaginous seeds, and, in the near future, beef.

Changing the subject, Mo'ayeri said the two countries share points of view on international issues such as condemning the apartheid policy in South Africa and their intense activities as members of the Nonaligned Movement. He also noted that Iran supports Argentina's desire to restore peace in Latin America and "defends its position on the subject of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, which has been proven with our favorable vote, at all international forums."

The Iranian visitor explained that he discussed his country's stance toward the United Nations with Alfonsin. He noted that "we also explained Iran's stance regarding the UN Security Council and told him that if this international organization does not change its attitude, which goes against our interests, there would be no possibility of a rapprochement." He said "we saw the possibility of a rapprochement when the United Nations condemned the use of chemical weapons by Iraq and considered it a positive step."

Referring to the scope of the conflict, Mo'ayeri added that despite the fact Iraq uses that type of weapon -- prohibited by international conventions -- Iran will not use them in reprisal. "Although we witnessed constant violations at the beginning of the war, we did not want to answer in kind. However, there is a limit to everything and should a serious stance not be adopted to prevent the use of such weapons we will find it necessary to answer back."

In conclusion, and after referring to other subjects, Mo'ayeri asserted that his country does not have a foreign debt, "despite the fact that it has been at war for the past 6 and 1/2 years and the expense in weapons this represents as well as the fact that Iran is constantly rebuilding the bombed cities with its own resources." He ended by stating: "Quite the contrary, we are creditors of several countries, among them the United States and France."

MINERS ANNOUNCE ROADBLOCKS WHILE TALKS CONTINUE

PY262130 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 May 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] As already reported beginning at 0000 today, peasants have blocked roads in Cochabamba and in the Yungas in La Paz. The leaders of the federations in those districts said that the objectives of the measure is to demand government compliance with the sector's demands. Cochabamba has thus been isolated, because the highways to La Paz, Santa Cruz, Oruro, as well as the internal highways, have been blocked.

The roadblock of the La Paz zone was set up in the (Chusquipata) area. We have the remarks by La Paz peasant leader (Franz Kifke).

[(Kifke)] "We are very sure that the government thinks we will agree to begin a dialogue with this dilatory technique. They give us only 30 or 60 minutes. We will not permit this. We want to be heard. We [words indistinct] coca leaves. Consequently, the La Paz roads will be blocked. This is what we can tell the La Paz people."

Cochabamba settlers' leader Ovando gave details of the situation in that department.

[Ovando in progress]... "of Radio Panamericana listeners. To say that the conditions are ripe...[changes thought] because we have not yet received a positive answer from the government in connection with coca growers' demands. This is the reason for the blocking of roads linking Santa Cruz, Oruro, La Paz, and, obviously, [words indistinct]."

The executive committee of the Bolivian Single Confederation of Peasant Workers is still holding a meeting. Confederation leaders have criticized Information Minister Hernan Antelo, charging that he intends to distort the nature of the conflict. Confederation leader Eusebio Encina has announced that a new meeting will be held with government officials in search for solutions, in order to prevent the peasants from blocking roads all over the country.

[Encina] "We are waiting. We will meet the ministers again this afternoon. We will see what we can do. However, I reiterate that road blocks in rural areas [words indistinct]."

For his part, Interior Under Secretary Eduardo Perez Beltran told Panamericana that the government wants to enagage in a dialogue to solve the problems and that it is surprised at the attitude of some sectors which have adopted hasty coercive measures, thus alluding to the roadblocks, hunger strikes, and demonstrations by peasants and workers.

Perez Beltran deplored the attempt to hinder the negotiations just a few hours before the scheduled meetings with the government. He added that the police were ordered to preserve order and to act in keeping with the law, stressing that some sectors want to promote disorder and anarchy through demagogic attitudes, which harm both government and workers. Perez Beltran appealed to the people's understanding in order to preserve the national interest and join efforts to overcome backwardness and underdevelopment.

Asked about the drastic police action during the visit by the Spanish king and queen, Perez Beltran emphasized that it was necessary to provide all guarantees to the illustrious visitors.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran has said that there are no peasant roadblocks, adding that the talks with the peasants will continue this afternoon in search of a solution. There are, however, discrepancies about the eradication of coca plantations, the minister said. This is what he told Panamericana:

[Duran] "I have not received any information on any roadblocks. The only thing is that a state of emergency has been declared. During a long meeting with settler and peasant confederation leaders yesterday, we analyzed the 3-year plan and the draft law on the control of drugs. We gave them a comprehensive explanation. They were doing the things they were doing because they lacked accurate information on the program and on the country's legislation. Former Deputy Barrenechea spoke on behalf of the peasants. We explained to him the 3-year plan and the law on the control of drugs. I believe they understood it.

"What I want to point out is that the dialogue ends whenever mobilizations or roadblocks begin."

The minister added that the 3-year plan against drug trafficking must be implemented one way or the other, explaining that the government has made a great effort to manage with the financial resources that have been requested. He said there are very few details left to sign Annexes 1 and 2 with the United States.

Duran said the situation of the miners will soon be resolved and it is expected that an accord will be signed this afternoon or tomorrow. This will put an end to the mobilizations.

Miners Extend Roadblocks

PY271318 La Paz Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 May 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Victor Morales, Bolivian Peasant Confederation secretary of relations, has said that roadblocks will be extended all over the country as of today. The confederation appealed to the people to understand the measures and asked the transportation sector to avoid using the highways as of today.

[Morales] "Roadblocks will be set up as of 0000 on Wednesday. Therefore, we ask the people, the passengers, and the bus owners to avoid using the highways in order to avoid problems with the peasants. We demand the government immediately resolve this conflict in order to avoid difficulties for our country. Our sector has not created the problems, because this is a very old negotiation process that did not begin 8 days ago; it is an old problem involving the coca problem, the land [words indistinct] problem, the tax problem, and so forth."

Morales added that the hunger strike was suspended in all districts after the decision to radicalize the conflict. The Bolivian peasant executive committee decided to continue negotiations despite the new coercive measure. We asked Morales whether the dialogue with the government has been suspended.

[Morales] "Not at all. We will continue the dialogue. It is the only way to find a solution. We cannot, however, agree to the government delay in making a final decision. In this dialogue, we want to have the final decision by President Paz Estenssoro [words indistinct]."

Morales concluded by reporting that a meeting with the interior minister will be held at 1500 today.

Panamericana has learned from reliable sources that as soon as the decision was made, peasant leaders immediately left to set up the roadblocks.

Minister Blames Traffickers

PY271852 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Information Minister Herman Antelo has said that the roadblocks are counteroffensives being promoted by drug traffickers. The minister said the dialogue on the eradication of coca plantations between the government and the peasants was suspended because of the establishment of the roadblocks. This is what the minister said this morning, upon conclusion of a meeting of the stabilization council at Government House.

[Antelo] "The president met with some ministers and decided to suspend all types of talks with the peasant leaders until the roadblocks are lifted. In this regard, in keeping with the government's own duties, the president ordered the Armed Forces commander in chief to take action to clear all highways in Cochabamba.

"The interior minister and the military and police commanders went to that city to try to clear the highways in a calm and impartial manner, trying to avoid all types of confrontation and (?casualties)."

Antelo added that drug traffickers are manipulating the peasants against the eradication of the coca plantations.

[Antelo] "The government is quite concerned because there is hard evidence that the events in Cochabamba are counteroffensives of drug traffickers. Unfortunately, the peasants are being manipulated, many of them because of their naive attitude. We believe that in addition to the damage caused to the country, the roadblocks are directly benefiting drug traffickers."

The minister concluded by saying that the government will use all legal power available to stop the peasants from commiting excesses.

Government Orders Roads Opened

PY280309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 27 May 87

[Excerpts] Information Minister Herman Antelo today said that Victor Paz Estenssoro's government has ordered the Army and national police to take action in order to clear the roadblocks erected by peasants in Cochabamba, central Bolivia, to guarantee free transit and movement of vehicles. Antelo added that the government's duty is to enforce the laws and the Constitution which set forth the right to free transit and movement of people throughout the country.

Antelo said that instructions are clear. The Armed Forces and the police have orders to open the roads and clear the roadblocks immediately. He added that by resorting to these actions the peasants are only helping drug traffickers. [passage omitted]

Victor Morales, secretary general of the Single Trade Union of Bolivian Peasant Workers [CSUTCB], said that negotiations between authorities and labor leaders have not yielded positive results so far because the executive branch has decided to stand by its decision to implement the plan for the destruction and substitution of coca plantations. The peasants and settlers' demands include three aspects: rejection of the 3-year plan of struggle against drug trafficking drafted by experts in the United States and Bolivia; rejection of the dangerous Drug Control Bill because it affects coca farmers and not drug traffickers; and a request that congressmen who voted for the bill be stripped of their special privileges.

The information minister said the government is studying the peasants' claims and that it will announce its answer in the next few hours.

Sources close to the president have stated that he has met with the military high command who briefed him on the presence of subversives, ultraleftists and drug traffickers at the roadblocks in Cochabamba. These individuals see their interests threatened by the struggle against drug trafficking. Some members of Congress feel the social situation in the country is very delicate due to the hunger strike of 200 workers, including Juan Lechin Oquendo; the mine workers strike which has been in force for 50 days; the street demonstrations by students and mine workers; and the 48-hour regional strike decreed by southern Chuquisaca Department.

Government Eyes State of Siege

PY280102 Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 27 May 87

[Excerpt] La Paz, 27 May (AFP) -- Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran announced here today that Victor Paz Estenssoro's government will declare a state of siege (90-day suspension of constitutional rights) if the peasants in Cochabamba, central Bolivia, do not lift the roadblocks they began yesterday. [passage omitted]

Peasants Agree To Negotiate

PY280322 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0227 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] La Paz, 27 May (TELAM-EFE) -- To prevent the Armed Forces from taking action to lift the roadblocks erected by coca producers in Cochabamba, peasant leaders have agreed to meet with Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran, and with senior officers of the Armed Forces and of the Bolivian police.

Last night, the government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro ordered that the roads be placed under military-police control, but this order was not implemented because the peasant leaders asked to meet with authorities, Information Vice Minister Irving Alcaraz reported today. Approximately 10,000 coca producers yesterday erected roadblocks on the Cochabamba roads to protest a U.S.-Bolovian agreement to implement a plan designed to substitute coca plantations. The meeting, which is scheduled to take place in the next few hours at the Prefecture of Cochabamba, 403 km southeast of La Paz, will be attended by the interior minister and is designed to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, Alcaraz said.

DEL VALLE DENIES COMMENT ON U.S. LETELIER REQUEST

PY271826 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 87

[Relay from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has just said that for the time being the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations will not make any statement regarding a report from the United States stating that the U.S. Government has reportedly requested the expulsion of two people reportedly involved in the Letelier case from Chile.

Jaime de Valle told reporters the following:

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] [Words indistinct] for the time being the Ministry of Foreign Relations is not going to make any statement. [end recording]

This was the brief comment Del Valle made here a few minutes ago. He said the government will not make any official statement regarding information from Washington saying that the U.S. Government has reportedly requested the expulsion of two Army officers who are allegedly involved in the Letelier case.

Communique Released

PY280118 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] A U.S. note requesting that General Manuel Contreras and Colonel Pedro Espinoza be arrested and expelled from Chile will be answered in the next few days through diplomatic channels. These retired officers were involved in the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Uldaricio Figueroa has released the following official communique:

[Begin recording] In a report released to the press, the U.S. State Department stated that it submitted a note to Ambassador Hernan Felipe Errazuriz in mid-May. In the note, the State Department requested that Gen Manuel Contreras, retired; and Col Pedro Espinoza, retired, be expelled to the United States to answer charges in the case against them for the murder of Mr Orlando Letelier and of Mrs Ronnie Moffit.

The Chilean Government has been studying the note and will answer it in the next few days through diplomatic channels. [end recording]

GENERAL PINOCHET VIEWS ELECTIONS, OTHER ISSUES

PY280150 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] During a breakfast meeting with journalists at La Moneda Palace General Augusto Pinochet said that the government has been campaigning since 1973, the opposition has weakened, and the current duties of the Armed Forces will end when the regulations contained in the 1980 Constitution are fully implemented. He also said that General Matthei's alleged resignation from his position as Air Force chief of staff depends exclusively on Matthei's personal decision, and he, Pinochet, can hardly be a candidate for the next presidential term if the government junta has not even announced its decision on the matter.

Asked about the electoral campaign reportedly being conducted by the government, Pinochet said the opposition is always trying to find its own interpretations for national realities, and it always reaches the wrong conclusions. He added that the opposition rejects and criticizes anything the government does. "What we are doing now," he added, "is what we have always been doing. We have been campaigning since 1973, and thanks to what we are doing we have been progressing. Besides, we military men like campaigns very much."

Regarding Air Force Gen Fernando Matthei's interview in Spain, during which he said that the Air Force will not have a representative on the junta after 1989, Gen Pinochet said the current participation of the Armed Forces in the administration of the country will end when the 1980 Constitution is fully implemented. Then, he said, the Armed Forces members will concentrate on their military duties, and continue to guarantee institutional order in the country.

Gen Matthei's statement, however, referred to something different: it referred to a personal decision that he will submit to the junta at the moment he deems appropriate.

Concerning his own alleged candidacy for the next presidential term, Pinochet said that he can hardly be a candidate if the government junta has not even announced its decision on the matter.

Regarding the current political situation, Gen Pinochet said the opposition has weakened. "The opposition started an offensive based on Fernandez Larios' testimony [given in the United States during his trial for the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier]", he said, "but it was useless, because the entire offensive came to nothing. The opposition then started a campaign inspired by the Carlos Pratts' case, and it will never stop attacking the government." Pinochet then said the opposition believed that Chile would be a second Philippines, and that Pope John Paul II criticized the government during his visit to the country. "Nonetheless," he added, "all in all, the pope's visit to Chile was positive."

Asked if he believes there is currently a party coalition strong enough to govern the country and carry forward the programs begun by the Armed Forces, Pinochet said: "I believe there will be parties capable of fulfilling these ideals. I hope our experience helps the parties sense the true yearnings of people. Nevertheless, we must remember that, in addition to these parties, there will always be a great number of Chileans who, although they do not belong to parties, will know how to defend, with strength and idealism, the principles for which we have fought."

Regarding a poll that showed that 40 percent of the Chilean people support the regime, Pinochet said that these figures are only an estimate, and that they vary from one moment to the next, because they are the result of various circumstances that influence the opinion of the people.

Asked if he is concerned with the remaining 60 percent, Pinochet said that there are three facets to this issue, one is the period preceding an electoral campaign; another the stage in which the goals are achieved; and the third is the stage when the people express their will.

Pinochet concluded by saying that the third stage is the one that counts.

PUBLIC NOT TO BE CONSULTED ON BOLIVIAN SEA REQUEST

PY220200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2347 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Santiago, 21 May (AFP) -- Chilean Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carbajal today announced that the Chilean people would not be consulted on the decision the military government will make in response to the Bolivian request for access to the sea.

The minister said the government will probably base its decision on a study and on general public opinion. He spoke during the commemoration in Santiago of the 108th anniversary of the naval battle of Iquique between Chilean and Peruvian-Bolivian confederation ships.

However, he said that public opinion expresses itself not only through referendums but also through the press, through all the media, and through letters to newspapers. This is a way of considering what citizens think and want.

Request To Be 'Disclosed'

PY260159 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has announced that the Bolivian proposal for a sea outlet, which was conveyed in Montevideo by Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, will be disclosed on 5 June.

Del Valle said this date was set through the consular representatives because the two foreign ministers have not been in contact since their Montevideo talks last month.

[Begin Del Valle recording, in progress] ... some reports disseminated last weekend, which are mistaken and lead to confusion. By agreement with the Bolivian Government, I have decided to disclose the full text of the proposal delivered to us by Bolivia in April in Montevideo. This will allow the people to learn the exact contents of the Bolivian proposal. The disclosure will be made on 5 June in La Paz and in Chile. [end recording]

Del Valle said one objective sought by this measure is to allow the people to express their opinion on this subject. He noted, however, that no decision has yet been made as to how the people's opinion should be surveyed. As has been previously stated, he said, the citizens can express their views through the media. He said that no surveying procedure, not even a plebiscite, has been ruled out.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON SUCCESSION, OTHER TOPICS

PY270242 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia today said that this is not the right time to discuss presidential candidates or anything elese connected with this issue. The minister was asked about news media reports that Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra had indicated that President Pinochet would be the presidential candidate at the 1989 plebiscite. In this regard Minister Garcia said: I think people just like to speculate.

When asked about the remarks General Matthei made in Spain, Garcia answered that in his opinion Gen Matthei's remarks had been distorted to some extent, as the Air Force had said.

Regarding the remarks of lawyer Alfredo Etcheverry that the government had not cooperated effectively with the investigation in the case of Orlando Letelier, Minister Garcia said that is the lawyer's personal opinion, adding that the government is always cooperating with the courts to clarify crimes. Referring to recent statements of the Chilean Episcopal Conference, Garcia said that all Chileans must pay heed to the words Pope John Paul II uttered in Chile because these words contain a standing call for reconciliation, unity and for our return to God

APPELLATE COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF EXILED WOMEN

PY270238 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] The Second Appellate Court of Santiago this afternoon approved a petition for an injunction filed on behalf of 207 women who are demanding respect for their right to live in Chile. The court ruling applies, among others, to Hortensia Bussi, widow of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende. Hortensia Bussi lives in Mexico but is currently traveling in France.

Judges Jose Canovas Robles and Carlos Cerda voted in favor of the petition, while Judge Alberto Novoa voted against it. The petition for an injunction was filed by Vicariate of Solidarity lawyer Luciano Fouillioux, who has explained that the court ordered that former lawmakers Mireya Baltra and Julieta Campuzano be taken off the list of exiled women on behalf of whom the petition was filed because both Baltra and Campuzano are already in the country.

Humberto Lagos, the lawyer who is handling the return of the exiles on behalf of the Vicariate of Solidarity, said that the court ruling set a historical precedent because it acknowledged a constitutional right.

[Begin Lagos recording] The court ruling acknowledges the constitutional right of these women, set forth in Article 19, paragraph 7, to return to Chile as they please. Obviously, this is a historical ruling and we do not know what the Interior Ministry's reaction will be. It is probable that it will appeal this ruling and file a petition for a restraining order. In any case, it would be quite improper for the Interior Ministry to talk about the end of exile on one hand and on the other to appeal all court rulings that actually implement the end of the state of siege. [end recording]

Lagos added that the Interior Ministry has not even bothered to appoint a lawyer to represent it when the petition for the injunction was submitted to the court, nor did it fully answer the court's questions regarding the ban that prevented the women from returning to their fatherland. So far, Interior Ministry lawyers have not reacted to the ruling and it is not known whether they will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court Suspends Ruling

PY280219 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] The Supreme Court this afternoon temporarily suspended an appellate court decision authorizing 104 exiled Chilean women to return to the country.

The decision, which was unanimous among the five justices, surprised everyone because it was handed down only 24 hours after an appeal was filed against the appellate court decision by Interior Ministry attorneys.

The Supreme Court justices upheld a petition for a restraining order filed by the government against the decision handed down by Judges Jose Canovas Robles and Carlos Cerda, who upheld a petition for an injunction filed by the exiled women.

In practice, the Supreme Court decision means that the appellate court decision authorizing the women to return to Chile has been suspended until the Supreme Court rules on the issue of the case, that is, on the Interior Ministry's appeal.

Under the short-lived authorization given by the appellate court, folk-singer Isabel Parra was able to return to the country after 13 years in exile. Isabel Parra is the daughter of Violeta Parra. Isabel, who spent many years in France, arrived at noon today on a commercial flight from Buenos Aires. Relatives, friends,and representatives of local media organizations welcomed her at the Merino Benitez Airport. After getting through the police and customs lines without problems, she met with newsmen.

It has been reported that journalist (Gladys Diaz), who is also coming from Buenos Aires, is scheduled to arrive in Santiago at this time on a LAN-Chile flight. It is believed, however, that in view of the Supreme Court decision the police will not allow her to disembark at the Santiago airport.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED -- Kuwaiti Ambassador to Chile Faisal Rached Al-Ghais and Australian ambassador to Chile Malcolm John Dan on 12 May presented their credentials to President Augusto Pinochet at the O'Higgins Hall in La Moneda Palace. [Excerpt] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 13 May 87 p 5 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO APPROVED -- The Moroccan Foreign Ministry has approved the appointment of Pablo Valdes Philips as extraordinary and plenipotentiary Chilean Ambassador to Morocco. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 May 87 p C3 PY]

NEW BAR ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT -- Lawyer Alejandro Hales has been elected president of the Chilean Bar Association. Manuel Guzman was elected vice president. [Summary] [Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 87 PY]

ECONOMIC FIGURES ANNOUNCED -- From 1 January to 13 April 1987, the international reserves declined by $226.9 million. According to the last Central Bank economic and financial report, the international reserves totaled $1,551,440,000 on 13 April. The Central Bank states that on 13 April the balance of payments registered a negative balance of $206.3 million. [Excerpts] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 May 87 p B 20 PY]

'LEFTIST' PARTIES MEET TO DISCUSS ARIAS PEACE PLAN

PA280404 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] The Colombian Liberal Party [PL] has promoted a meeting of 17 representatives of Latin American political parties in Bogota. Delegates came from Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua, to discuss the Central American conflict. All political parties attending have leftist leanings.

The Colombian PL suggested that Costa Rican President Oscar Arias' peace proposal be considered in the framework of the Central American peace process. His proposal includes demilitarizing the war, playing down the influence of the East-West conflict, respecting international law, and heeding UN decisions.

[Begin PL President Ernesto Samper Pizano recording] No matter whose interests are involved in the Central American conflict, the only real losers in the war will be the 24 million Central Americans who notice with anguish how, in the midst of armed violence, they are also losing another war: The social war, the war against hunger, the war against illiteracy, the war against poverty. [end recording]

Nicaragua, represented by Commander Tomas Borge, is a key figure in the Central American conflict. The Nicaraguan conditions for discussing the peace plan proposed by President Arias are simply that the Contadora Group be in attendance.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY HOLDS MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT

PA280157 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] A delicious dish of beans served in earthenware pots was the main course at the meeting of the Conservative Party and the government, represented by Minister Cesar Gaviria. At noon in Bogota, the National Directorate met with the government minister [title as heard] to readjust their relations. At the end of the meeting there were no signs of indigestion.

In this sort of rectification, the government and the Conservative Party showed their willingness to dialogue. That means that regarding national issues both parties will seek points of agreement, especially regarding laws which Congress is to discuss and approve after 20 July. There is no modification. The government will continue to be totally Liberal and the Conservative Party will continue to be in opposition.

[Begin Gaviria recording] We cannot speak about eliminating differences of opinion. One can say, however, that there has been an exchange of views, of positions, of opinions of both the national government and the National Conservative Directorate, but at this stage of the conversations one cannot speak about having resolved differences. [end recording]

The minister admitted that the responsibility for maintaining public order belongs exclusively to the government. At the same time, he affirmed that political favoritism in the administration of justice would not be tolerated.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON NATIONWIDE VIOLENCE

Indian Murders Reported

PA210233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0556 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Bogota, 19 May (EFE) -- Today, the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia [ONIC] reported that in the last 30 days, 39 members of the Orewa community, including adults and children, have been murdered in the Choco jungles.

The ONIC said that the last massacre took place the night of 15 May when 26 Orewa community members were killed by a death squad called "Group of the 40." ONIC added that the 26 Indians were murdered in Andagueda, in the northeast part of the country, while 400 members of the Orewa community slept, after waiting fruitlessly for 48 hours for the announced arrival of the Colombian Government commission. The commission never arrived.

The organization reported that 13 more members of the same community were murdered in April, adding that Colombian Army troops entered the reserve and killed an undetermined number of children with rifle butts.

ONIC said several mutilated bodies belonging to adults, have been discovered, with obvious signs of torture. The organization pointed out that the "Group of 40" members were Indians who had been recruited and armed by the Army as "self-defense groups" to fight leftist guerrillas.

The Orewa tribe is comprised of different family groups that live in Andagueda, in the Choco jungles.

The Colombian Army denied any part in the reported incidents, and the commanders of the 4th and 8th Brigades deployed in the Choco area said the dispute among Indians is over the ownership of a gold mine.

Eighth Brigade Commander General Hernando Camilo Zuniga Chaparro said the accusations against the Army "lack truth and have no basis."

Zuniga Chaparro nevertheless added there are "officials who are in charge of investigating," and in the area there are people who operate and are "always inciting the Indians to kill one another."

Fourth Brigade Commander General Augusto Rodriguez said he has no troops in the area.

12 Killed in Cauca

PA262010 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 May 87

[(Alberto Ordonez Nunez) report from Popayan]

[Text] Popayan -- Cauca Department has been under heavy patrol and has been apparently calm in the last few hours following disturbances that took place over the weekend. The problems resulted in the death of two noncommissioned officers, one Army soldier, two students, and at least seven subversives of the M-19 and the Quintin Lame Commando.

During the past 5 months, there had not been any armed clashes in Cauca Department, but the disruptions of public order in the southeastern mountains were virtually foreseeable because 3d and 8th Brigade troops had been constantly drawing close to (?many) guerrilla columns, according to reports from both sides. Military sources said that the operations to search for the insurgent group in the area of (Curare) were hindered by weather conditions early today. The source added that no new armed clashes have taken place.

Police Captain Killed

PA261840 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] An intense operation is currently underway in Bogota to find two men and a woman who killed the F-2's deputy transportation chief in Centenario, a neighborhood in southern Bogota. Here is a report by Ricardo Canon:

[Begin Canon recording] An urban group of the self-styled Army of National Liberation, ELN, murdered Captain Luis Domingo Hernandez Murillo, deputy chief of the Vehicle Investigation Section of the National Police's F-2.

The 32-year old officer from La Uvita, Boyaca, was shot near his home in the Centenario neighborhood, on Carrera 24 in front of No 24-27 South. Two young men and one young woman were in a Fiat, which they had parked near the scene of the incident.

According to the police report, Hernandez Murillo, was driving a motorcycle to his office when three rebels caught him by surprise and fired several rounds from light machineguns, killing him instantly. Before fleeing, the rebels covered the captain's body with an ELN flag and left a message beside him explaining that he was killed because of his actions as a counterinsurgency officer in Cauca Department.

It was also confirmed that the killers were the same who killed Colonel Agustin Ramos on Caracas Avenue and 44th Street in November.

Capt Hernandez was to have been married next weekend. [end recording]

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE -- Cali -- The city's Narcotics Police seized 5 kg of cocaine base, worth more than 2 million pesos, yesterday afternoon. The drug was found in a suitcase left abandoned at Alfonso Bonilla Aragon Airport. It had reportedly been brought from Puerto Asis. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 May 87 p 1 PA]

POLICE OFFICER DISMISSED -- It has been officially announced that Colonel Benjamin Lemus Rojas, police subcommander of the southwestern Caqueta Department, was dismissed when his association with drug trafficking groups was discovered. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1541 GMT 20 May 87 PA]

SANGUINETTI, ALFONSIN SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PY271853 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0017 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Montevideo, 26 May (TELAM) -- The presidents of Argentina and Uruguay, Raul Alfonsin and Julio Maria Sanguinetti respectively, said this afternoon that the increase in interest rates, the low prices being paid for raw materials, and the protectionism of the industrialized countries are some of the greatest threats to the work of strengthening democracy and developing our countries. In their joint declaration Alfonsin and Sanguinetti emphasized the satisfactory results that have been obtained in the integration of the two countries since 1985. This proves that the path chosen was correct.

The text of the joint declaration signed by Alfonsin and Sanguinetti in the Libertad building in this capital states:

In Montevideo on 26 May 1987 the presidents of Argentina and Uruguay, Raul Alfonsin and Julio Maria Sanguinetti respectively, declare that:

1. They see with satisfaction the gradual institutional consolidation of the region characterized by an active political pluralism and an ability to overcome the difficult problems that have been inherited from the past.

2. One of the greatest threats to the strengthening of the democracy and the development of our countries is the distorted world economy which has resulted basically from the recent increase in interest rates and the low prices being paid for raw materials, which have been initiated by the protectionist measures of the industrialized countries.

3. The process of cooperation between the two countries shows that, from the time of the signing of the 1985 Colonia de Mayo Act, cooperation has been strengthened by an increase in trade, the creation of new products, and efforts of cooperation in areas of common interest. These satisfactory results are not enough for our integration process but provide clear evidence that the path chosen was correct and that integration can be intensified even further, especially after some administrative obstacles are overcome.

This integration process, which also actively involves Brazil and includes all the other member countries of ALADI, is a basic condition for our economic and social development. It is also closely associated to the democratic institutions because without them the integrated process would fail. This has happened in the past.

4. They see with satisfaction today's signing of the acts of the Argentine-Uruguayan Ministerial Council for Coordination and Consultation -- especially the clauses that intensifies agreements already made -- the economic integration, the implementation of mechanisms to intensify border cooperation, the proposals to strengthen the physical integration agreements, and the study of the construction of the Colonia-Buenos Aires bridge, and other proposals in agricultural, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation, tourism exchange and nuclear cooperation.

5. The fraternal spirit of cooperation of the Argentine-Uruguayan relations will continue now more than ever seeking new ways of association in the productive and cultural sector and in the development of a policy of democratic solidarity aimed at creating a better environment for exercising political freedom, which is the only principle compatible with the origin and way of life of the two Republics.

6. They agreed to express their firm support for the upcoming presidential meeting in Esquipulas because direct dialogue among the countries involved may revitalize the negotiating process in Central America.

They also reiterated their willingness to continue with their contribution in the negotiating process through the active participation of Uruguay and Argentine in the Contadora Support Group.

7. President Sanguinetti reiterated to President Alfonsin the solidarity of the Uruguayan people and government for the just Argentine claims of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and the Uruguayan firm willingness to make every diplomatic effort to free the region from any colonial enclave as well as from the dangers of nuclearization of the area.

President Raul Alfonsin thanked the cordial invitation made by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and the fraternal welcome of the Uruguayan people. He reiterated an invitation to the Uruguayan president to visit the Republic of Argentina. Signed: Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

'Montevideo Act' Signed

PY271831 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 May 87 p 11

[Text] Montevideo (NA-DYN) -- Presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina and Julio Sanguinetti of Uruguay yesterday signed the Montevideo Act through which both countries ratify their political decision to further bilateral integration. The sides agreed on the need to:

- Build a bridge between Colonia and Buenos Aires. A joint committee will present a study before August 25 laying the groundwork for the project, to be undertaken as soon as possible.

- Search for a definite solution to financial and administrative problems affecting the Salto Grande hydroelectric complex.

- Study the possibility of increasing the maximum authorized truck loads allowed across the border between the two countries to 10,000 tons in order to improve land transportation.

- Step up agricultural and technological co-operation as well as efforts to erradicate the foot-and-mouth disease and other problems affecting cattle.

- Build extensions to the gas pipeline that Argentina is constructing near the border so that gas reaches the Uruguayan cities of Salto and Paysandu.

- Speed up immigration procedures to allow the free circulation of people living near the Uruguay river on the border between the two countries.

- Coordinate bilateral interests in reference to port operations so that Uruguayan ports can render complementary services for Argentine exports.

- Improve telephone communications between the two nations through the respective phone companies.

JOURNALIST VIEWS U.S. CANAL ZONE PRESENCE

PA271500 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 22 May 87 p 4

[Article by Gregorio Selser -- passages within slantlines denote boldface]

[Text] At the end of April, an incredible episode occurred in the history of the Republic of Panama: For the first time since the interoceanic canal was inaugurated in 1914, a Panamanian president was invited to transit the canal from Colon, on the Atlantic, to Panama City on the Pacific.

The report published by Mexico City's EXCELSIOR noted this event without mentioning that, at least in theory, the Canal Zone and the 80-km long waterway never ceased to be Panamanian territory. This was specifically recognized in the Carter-Torrijos Treaty of 7 September 1977, which states that on 31 December 1999, the entire territory and its installations will be returned to the legitimate owner. However, it seems that no Panamanian president or representative had been authorized to transit the canal, which for more than 70 years has been used by millions [as published] of cargo and military ships of every nationality.

EXCELSIOR reports: "Panamanian Ambassador to Australia Sebastian Laremont [title and name as published] has said that the Canal Pilots Association and the Australian Park Association of Panama /succeeded/ in getting the Panama Canal Commission [PCC] administration to /agree to invite/ Panamanian and Australian officials to /transit the canal...this historic event/ will take place in May. 'The importance of a /symbolic sailing/ of the canal by those officials should not be underestimated. After all, I have received information revealing that /thus far no president of the Republic of Panama has had the opportunity to transit the entire Panama Canal/. I myself believe this is an /historic opportunity that will allow/ the president to visit the canal accompanied by officials from the PCC, the Association of Canal Pilots, and the Australian Park Association of Panama; and the Panamanian foreign relations /minister/."

There is another detail to this surprising news: Since the enactment on 1 October 1979 of the Carter-Torrijos Treaties -- which partially modified the unfair and humiliating conditions imposed on Panama by the Hay-Buneau Varilla treaty of 18 November 1903, when President Theodore Roosevelt captured [as published] the Canal Zone -- a U.S. Panamanian joint administrative commission has been operating. Chief of this commission is General Dennis P. McAuliffe, and deputy chief is Fernando Manfredo. Since 1979, has it ever occurred to Manfredo, the official Panamanian representative, to invite any Panamanian representatives, his true superiors, to transit the entire 80 km of an authentically Panamanian waterway? Did Panama have to wait for an ambassador to Australia to consider this and for the "support of this initiative" from U.S. Gen McAuliffe?

This is how it would have occurred. However the EXCELSIOR article concludes by mentioning that Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia has agreed to "the invitation made by the Panaman Canal Pilots Association so /he may also transit/ the canal."

Related to another recent story, General John Galvin left his post as chief of the U.S. Southern Command to take over a similar position in NATO, beginning in June.

Southern Command headquarters are at Quarry Heights, on one of the hills in the Canal Zone overlooking Panama City. With a permanent garrison of approximately 10,000-12,000 personnel, mostly from the 193d Infantry Brigade, the Canal Zone houses 8 land, air, and sea units, the main duty of which is to control the southern Latin American area. For strategic and political reasons during the past few years this area also includes the Central American countries -- Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama -- as devices of "security" for the hemisphere.

The 8 military bases used to number 14 before the Carter-Torrijos Treaties were signed. These included the notorious "School of the Americas" at Fort Gulick, near Colon, which between 1951 and 30 September 1984 -- the day President Jorge Illueca ratified Panama's sovereign desire to take over its installations -- indoctrinated more than 46,000 Latin American military scholarship holders with fanatic tirades against the Cold War and communism, and with the pseudodoctrine of national security. Today, the "U.S. Army School of the Americas (USARSA)" [preceding seven words in English] operates at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, without Latin American ornaments. Current favorite courses of "counterinsurgency" and "national security" are enriched with the novel "low-intensity conflict" hypothesis.

Despite prohibitions established by the Carter-Torrijos treaties Albrook Air Force base and Howard Air Force base continue active operation in the Canal Zone. The two are secretly being used for surveillance and espionage, and as resupply depots for planes participating in warlike activities carried out from Honduras on Nicaraguan and Salvadoran territories. Reports on this are constantly being reiterated by Panamanian personalities or political spokesmen. However, their nationalistic complaints have no chance for consideration. The Panamanian authorities do not have the power to prove the truth of such reports because they obviously are not empowered to enter military installations under U.S. control.

How can the Panamanian authorities accomplish the feat of sovereignty over their own territory -- a large portion of which is still alienated -- if none of its presidents has had the opportunity, authorized by the occupiers, to transit the interoceanic waterway, a pleasure hundreds of thousands of tourists from all nations can afford by merely paying fees requested by tour agencies?

LABOR LEADER SAYS PRI STRONG FOR ELECTIONS

PA271627 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 May 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Fidel Velazquez, leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM], today referred to the presidential succession. At his traditional Monday interview, Velazquez said the PRI is stronger than ever for the election of Mexico's next president, which does not, however, imply impatience over the issue of the succession.

[Velazquez] "There is no impatience. [passage indistinct]"

[Announcer] Regarding the National Action Party [PAN] accusations that the CTM receives support from abroad, Velazquez said he has no interest in clearing up this lie.

[Velazquez] "That is someth PAN will never be able to prove, and as long as it cannot be proven, it will sim be slander."

[Announcer] Regarding the church's participation in politics, Velazquez said it is not a worrisome issue because the Mexican people know how to distinguish between religion and politics, and despite being a profoundly Catholic people, they are also profoundly Mexican.

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES CHANGE IN CANDIDATE SELECTION

PA271830 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 21 May 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Demands for PRI Modernization"]

[Text] Jorge de la Vega Dominguez proposed yesterday to put an end to finger-pointing selection [dedazo], nepotism, and abstentionsim. He also proposed that the selection of candidates be made by consulting the rank and file, because the candidates must come out for "active, everyday participation." An exception, however, that he himself made, limited greatly the scope of his healthy proposals: The candidates to be chosen by the rank and file are the only ones aspiring to presidencies of municipalities and those who seek to be local deputies.

Why did De la Vega exclude those who aspire to occupy senators' and governors' positions, and the presidency of the Republic? If the active rank and file is to choose candidates, why not all of them?

The truth is, not only the majority party's rank and file but the entire country wishes to know in the current situation who the contenders are who have a chance of becoming PRI candidates -- with the understanding that one of them is going to rule the country for the next 6 years. The people wish to know who the precandidates are and for whom they are going to vote when the time comes. It is time to put a stop to finger-pointing selections and the policy of keeping things hidden. If Jorge de la Vega's intention to moralize is consistent, why are the personalities and merits of the candidates not brought out in the open for public discussion? Even more, why not bring their names to the rank and file for consultation?

Moreover, it seems clear that the PRI will have to change this rule of the game sooner or later. The people's demands to participate in the nation's great decisions are growing increasingly stronger, and they will have to be heeded or else risk a political fracture. So why not do it now? It is not possible to believe that bringing the possible presidential candidates before the public eye would undermine the regime's stability. It is much easier to argue that the opposite is true.

If the PRI were capable of breaking its own inactivity and opening the process of internal selection of its candidate, it could be sure of one thing: The support that it enjoys among the voters -- which continues to be the main source of legitimacy the state has -- would be enhanced.

The policy of keeping things hidden -- the existence of which is impossible to deny because it is obvious -- continues to be one of the system's most harmful vices. The sectors that demand discarding it are increasingly large, more numerous than those of the group advocating the PRI's democratization.

This democratization group continues to be an unsolved problem for the majority party. More than 1 year after its birth, the party's leadership continues to be noncommittal about the need to define a position. The options are clear: Either the group is accepted and its suggestions are implemented, or it is rejected. But it is not good to continue with the absurd game of looking the other way.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS 50-PERCENT EXPORT INCREASE

PA271750 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 May 87

[Quotation marks denote recorded passages]

[Text] [Announcer] Luis Bravo Aguilera, undersecretary of foreign trade, has announced that in the first 4 months of 1987, Mexico's manufactured exports increased 50 percent. He added that nonpetroleum products are bringing in more than $1 billion monthly.

[Bravo Aguilera] "We hope to continue this way so we can slightly surpass the $12-billion mark in non-petroleum exports, which would be a record for our country."

[Announcer] Bravo Aguilera added that for the first time in Mexico's statistical history, the private sector has a favorable trade balance.

At the third meeting of the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI, Bravo Aguilera said that in response to the increasing protectionism of the industrialized countries, the Latin American nations are seeking a way to defend themselves jointly. It is necessary, he said, to act before measures are adopted.

[Bravo Aguilera] "At this very moment, for example, the U.S. Congress should be made to see the damage that some of the measures it is proposing could cause the Latin American countries."

FINANCE SECRETARIAT ISSUES JANUARY-MARCH REPORT

PA272000 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 21 May 87 p 9

[Text] The Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) reported yesterday that 54.4 percent of the foreign-exchange revenue from non-oil exports during the first 3 months of 1987 was used to pay interest on the foreign debt. The SHCP noted that the figure showed an improvement over the same period for 1986, when the proportion was 111.1 percent [as published].

According to the report on the evolution of the economy and the public debt, which the SCHP sent to the Congress, the foreign public debt reached $76,545,900,000 between January and March 1987. The increase was a result of exchange-rate adjustments.

The document states that the domestic foreign debt was 29.0995 trillion pesos, an increase of 5.3438 trillion pesos over the debt filed on 31 December 1986.

Based on the SHCP data, 86 percent of the increase in the public debt was used exclusively to pay interest on the domestic debt. Interest payments were 4.5831 trillion pesos.

Interest payments on the domestic debt were 250 billion pesos higher than the public sector's financial deficit, which was 4.333 trillion pesos in the first 3 months of 1987.

The foreign public debt increased $1.195 billion compared to the figure filed at the end of 1986. The report states that 90.3 percent — $1,078,900,000 — of this increase resulted from the devaluation of the peso against the dollar during that period, while the remaining 9.7 percent — $116.1 million — resulted from new net debt.

Concerning the foreign debt, which totaled $75,545,900,000 at the end of the first 3 months of 1987, 4.7 percent of this amount was federal government debts; 29.9 percent was debts by parastate enterprises and organizations; 24.5 percent was debts by public financial institutions; and 3.9 percent was debts of nonfinancial enterprises and organizations.

According to the SCHP, the increase in the domestic debt resulted from the nonavailability of foreign credit and from the need to use available domestic savings.

Interest payments on the domestic debt during the first 3 months of the year totaled 4.972 trillion pesos, 3.3 times more than payments in 1986.

Concerning the behavior of public finances, the SHCP reported that the fall in economic activities had a negative effect on income during the first 2 months of 1987.

However, it noted encouraging symptoms, including the effects of recent fiscal measures. Concerning spending, the increase in interest payments resulting from inflation rates and higher interest rates were determining factors. These figures were higher than expected.

In conclusion, the report stated that nonfinancial spending decreased in real terms. The balance of payments had a surplus of more than $1 billion; bank deposits increased 0.7 percent in real terms; and financing of private businesses decreased 32.3 percent compared to the figures filed in March 1986.

STUDY REVEALS COUNTRY RICH IN STRATEGIC MINERALS

PA271800 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2231 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Mexico City, 25 May (EFE) — According to a study conducted by the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico possess 18 strategic minerals, 17 of which are considered "vital" by the U.S. Department of Defense. The study also revealed that 30 percent of the oceans' manganese deposits are located in the sea between Mexico and Hawaii, which renders Mexico a "very desirable" strategic zone.

Laura Palomares, who conducted the investigation under UNAM sponsorship, revealed that Mexico possesses 18 irreplaceable strategic materials, used in some of the world's largest industries such as the automotive, weapons, nuclear, and communications, among others. She added that about 14 strategic minerals are exported, which shows that this country contnues to depend highly on its mineral exports.

Of the minerals possessed by Mexico, about 17 are considered strategic by the U.S. Department of Defense. Aside from the hydrocarbons, there are silver, berylium, bauxite, chromium, molybdenum, niobium, nickel, strontium, manganese, mercury, zinc, silicon, and others.

The ocean floor off the Mexican coasts, as well as its territory have become a geostrategic zone because only 1.5 percent of the maritime and territorial fields have been exploited. The researcher stated that Mexico's wealth of strategic minerals is the reason why the United States has attempted to modify or interfere with the 200-mile territorial sea limits regulated by international law.

Although most of the territory has been neither exploited nor explored, Mexico is the world's largest producer of silver fluorite and celestite; the third largest producer of borite and graphite; the fourth largest producer of antimony, sulfur and zinc; and the largest exporter of manganese in Latin America.

The lack of technical and economic resources has prevented Mexico from exploiting or exploring its mineral resources, and it even "gives them away" by sending them abroad together with those it exports.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORTS DROPPED -- In 1986, Pemex exports and revenues dropped to less than half of the average of the last 3 years, Pemex Finance Assistant Manager Joaquin Munoz Izquierdo said. Still, Pemex contributed to the national economy and in 1986 the company's surplus was almost 230 billion pesos, Munoz said. The company's investments allowed it to carry out its programs, and commitments with international banks were met, Munoz said. [Text] [Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 28 Apr 87 PA]

PETROCHEMICAL EXPORTS -- According to a Pemex report issued in February, Pemex petrochemical exports dropped by 37.3 percent in the first 2 months of this year in comparison to the same period last year. According to the report, 314.3 tons of petrochemicals per day were exported during January and February, which, when compared to the 544.8 tons exported in 1986, shows a considerable drop. For this reason, Pemex received $100,000 [as published] less than last year. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 28 Apr 87 p 10 PA]

EL SALVADOR

FMLN TO AIR PEACE PROPOSAL THURSDAY 28 MAY

PA270018 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2308 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] We hereby announce to the local and international public that in our 1115 local time [1715 GMT] broadcast on Thursday 28 May the FMLN-FDR will air over Radio Venceremos a proposal for a pol..ical solution to the conflict. We call the attention of our people in the various sectors of the country and the local and international press to listen carefully to the 1115 local time broadcast on Thursday. As we have said, at that time we will disclose a proposal for a political solution of the conflict. This proposal is being presented by our vanguard, the FMLN-FDR. [(Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 2359 GMT on 26 May, as the last item of the cast containing the above item, says that the announcement of the proposal will be made on the 0615 local time -- 1215 GMT -- cast.]

Duarte Denies Receiving Proposal

PA280343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0205 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, President Jose Napoleon Duarte denied receiving any peace proposal from the Salvadoran guerrillas, as the FDR had announced. The head of state played down the importance of a peace proposal allegedly presented by the political sector of the guerrillas. Duarte said: "This proposal should be endorsed by the FMLN, because they are the decisionmakers."

Guillermo Manuel Ungo, one of the FDR leaders, announced 3 days ago that the Salvadoran rebels would present to Duarte a proposal for peace and "humanization" of the armed conflict, which has lasted 6 years. Ungo, who resides in Panama, is participating in a meeting of political parties in Colombia, where he made these statements. The proposal would be handed over to the Salvadoran Government through Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, a mediator acknowledged by the two sides in the conflict.

The Salvadoran president said today that he has received no document, and he added "the FDR has no decision power of its own; they are prisoners of the commanders who have chosen the path of violence and war." When the FDR admits that violence constitutes no solution to the conflict and are willing to join the democratic process, "I will seek them anywhere," the Salvadoran president said.

Duarte does not believe that another meeting with the guerrillas could take place in the near future. The government and the Salvadoran guerrillas met on two occasions in 1984 to discuss peace.

Rebel 'Incongruency' Cited

PA271616 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Deputy Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera has stated that the new peace proposal by FDR President Guillermo Ungo was prompted by discontent within the FDR and shows incongruency with FMLN actions.

Asked about recent Ungo statements in Bogota on the rebels' intention to decrease sufferings caused by a war that is already more than 7 years old, Viera emphasized that Duarte has not received the new proposal. He added that it will be analyzed when the church delivers it. It must be noted, he said, that [words indistinct] mentioned by the FMLN is Hector Oqueli Colindres. Ungo currently wants to attract national and international attention. This clearly shows discontent within the organization.

Viera, who was appointed the official dialogue spokesman in late 1986, described the mention of peace outside the country coupled with violent, harmful actions inside the country as an incongruency between opposing political and military forces. He noted that, within the past 15 days, ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] municipal offices in Villa Victoria, Cabanas Department, were destroyed. In addition, terrorists burned the mayor's office in San Juan Tepezontes, La Paz Department; and the mayor's office and the [word indistinct] San Cayetano Istepeque, San Vincente jurisdiction. Viera added that the insurgents kidnapped 23 civilians on Saturday. During the past 15 days, 25 people, including children, were killed or wounded by mines planted by the FMLN.

Vierra referred to the lack of communication between fronts and rejected next week's transportation stoppage. President Duarte will go to Tejutepeque at that time to announce several projects that will benefit the community. It is paradoxical, Viera added, that the rebels claim their stoppage is contained within a campaign for peace, bread, work, justice, and freedom when they are hurting humble and long-suffering people and preventing them from traveling freely.

STATION CLAIMS COLONEL'S DEATH SHOWS ARMY 'RIFT'

PA280148 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 26 May 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The judge who investigated the case of Colonel Guillermo Fuentes Ayala, second in command of the Artillery Brigade, has reported there is enough evidence to order the arrest of the two cadets charged with slaying the officer. In this connection, there are many strange things beyond the official report.

Our attention has been called to the way the cadets reportedly killed the officer, particularly taking into consideration the numerous eyewitnesses. It is also strange that the officer's bodyguards did not react to the attack on Col Fuentes Ayala.

The colonel's death occured at a time when several changes had been made in the Armed Forces structure. Fuentes Ayala was second in command of the Artillery Brigade, behind Brigade Commander General Humberto Larios. The latter had been mentioned as a possible replacement of Blandon as chief of staff. For Larios to replace Blandon, however, his place at the Artillery Brigade would have to be dealt with first. His only likely successor was Fuentes Ayala. Once Fuentes was dead, [words indistinct] because the Artillery Brigade is stronger than [words indistinct].

Taking this situation into consideration and the permanent intrigues in the Armed Forces, we might ask: Who really killed Fuente Ayala? Was it the cadets? If the cadets carried out the action, who ordered the colonel killed?

The judge handling this case surely has the answers to all these questions. Perhaps, however, he will never reveal them. Anyway, Col Fuentes Ayala's death again reveals a rift in the government Army.

ARMY, UNIVERSITY DISCUSS RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS

PA271640 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0021 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] San Salvador, 25 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova promised during a meeting today with top National University authorities to "respect" students' actions to obtain an increase in the 1987 budget approved by authorities.

The purpose of the meeting between university authorities and Vides Casanova was for the former to explain to the military that last week's demonstrations were the students' "only recourse for an increase in the 1987 budget."

University Rector Luis Argueta Antillion said the meeting with the defense minister was "cordial and professional." The university leaders explained to the minister that students are discontented because this year's budget "is too low." The Duarte administration budgeted $10.2 million for the current school year. Students are demanding $19.2 million. The government and Army have repeatedly said the purpose of student demonstrations is "to provoke the military."

A university spokesman said Gen Vides and Deputy Security Minister Colonel Reinaldo Lopez Nuila, who also attended the meeting, promised to negotiate a budget increase with civilian authorities.

In addition to the rector, the university was represented by Hector Canjura, president of the professors association; Jorge Salvador Ubou, secretary general of the university workers coordinating committee; and Mauricio Majia, secretary general of the university.

CORRECTION TO FMLN TRANSPORT STRIKE DECREE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "FMLN Decrees Transport Strike for 25 May," published in the 27 May Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 1, paragraph one, lines two and three:

...decrees a transport strike as of Sunday, 31 May. (changing date of strike)

GUATEMALA

ARMY ATTEMPTING TO TRACE REBEL RADIO SIGNAL

PA272125 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 May 87

[Excerpts] A military patrol and a subversive group clashed yesterday in Poptun, El Peten. Four [as heard] people, including four rebels and a soldier, were killed, it was officially reported. [passage omitted]

Guerrilla spokesmen reported that a subversive radio station would begin broadcasting last Friday. The Army is attempting to trace the radio signal to its place of transmission.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified general] It is very difficult to monitor a radio station without knowing its schedule of transmissions and its exact frequencies. That is why it was not possible to monitor it. The information we have is that this station will operate in northern Guatemala. This could be inside or outside Guatemala. [end recording]

In the past, rebel bulletins and statements were occasionally broadcast via stations by using their signals.

[Begin recording] [General] Yes, in the past it was possible to establish the kind of system they used. Rebels would interfere with a station's signal and use its antennas to broadcast their messages. This is not the case. This is an installed broadcasting station that will operate on a schedule -- which we are not familiar with yet. In any event, it is a different case.

[Reporter] General, what will the Army do if the broadcasting station is not on national territory?

[General] The Foreign Ministry will have to get involved if the broadcasting station is on foreign soil. [end recording]

GENERAL ON REBEL ACTIVITY IN SOUTHWEST

PA272251 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 26 May 87 p 3

[Text] General Cesar Caceres Rojas [Army deputy chief of staff] has commented on present rebel activity in the southwestern Guatemalan provinces. He said the Army has launched several operations against rebel positions in Solola Department, especially near "Atitlan" volcano.

The top-level military officer added that as is to be expected, the guerrillas have been uprooted, and that is why there has been a lot of activity in that region.

The departments where military operations are presently taking place to dislodge the remaining guerrilla groups are: Solola, Quetzaltenango, Retalhuleu and Suchitepequez, he said.

Gen Caceres Rojas also stated that these operations have been successful up to now, although, regretfully, the Army has suffered several casualties, primarily caused by mines planted on roads and trails by the guerrillas. These mines have also injured civilians.

The high-ranking officer stated that these operations will continue indefinitely until the enemy has been eliminated.

Gen Caceres Rojas noted that the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms operates in that region, through its Commander Javier Tambriz Front. He added that although the guerrilla forces in that area give the impression of being strong, it has been established that the active columns in the area consist of less than 40 men.

HONDURAS

PAPER PRAISES U.S. SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

PA272155 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 May 87 p 7

[Editorial: "U.S. Scholarships"]

[Text] After many years of not looking at things with objectivity, the United States seems to have realized the gross mistake it had committed during the last few years by not providing scholarships for youths of our continent to pursue higher studies in the United States.

A few days ago, Ambassador Briggs attended a ceremony to say farewell to 150 Honduran students who were leaving for the United States to study and then return to our country to place their newly acquired knowledge at their homeland's service.

The Soviets have a big lead over the United States in this area because anyone can make arrangements to obtain a visa to study in Moscow or in the capital of any of the member countries of Warsaw Pact without much red tape. The Russians have gone so far as to allow themselves the luxury of founding the "Patrice Lumumba" University for students from the so-called Third World.

We would be far from venturing to assert that science is what is studied in that education center. However, need is what forces many of our fellow countrymen to seek or accept a Soviet scholarship. They either do not have the means to study in Honduras or Honduran universities do not have the schools in which they can pursue the studies they want.

Thus far, hundreds of students have gone to the USSR to study. Of course many of them truly believe that Marxism is good (or bad) and are happy to leave because they know why they are going there: to receive systematic training in the most suitable methods to begin terrorist activities or an armed struggle in an underdeveloped country.

However, there are others who are not exactly sympathizers of that cause but who, being needy, have to bow to circumstances and make whatever sacrifice is necessary to pursue higher studies.

The ideal of many of our fellow Hondurans is to go to the United States. Because of the United States' proximity, lifestyle, and technology, as well as a greater knowledge of the English language, they find the idea of studying in the United States much more attractive than going on an adventure to the Soviet Union.

The Soviets know this and do not miss the opportunity to offer facilities in order to win people over to their cause. Therefore, they have not scrimped and have increased the number of scholarships from year to year. This way, whether we like it or not, they have succeeded in making a large number of students return to their countries of origin with their minds full of Marxism.

Meanwhile, the United States did not seem to be catching on to their game and limited itself to granting scholarships piecemeal. In fact, only those with a good command of the English-language could apply for the scholarships, to the point that only affluent people, not those afflicted by great needs and hardships, could get them.

Now the United States seems to have awakened and 150 Honduran students are now leaving to study there with scholarships that will give them the opportunity to learn a profession and return to their fatherland in a few years to serve in various fields of knowledge.

We understand this is the way the system will work because if, in the long run, they are granted facilities to stay in the United States, we will have achieved nothing. The goal is for them to return and work, serve their countrymen, and promote the development of our country, which does not seem to have taken off.

This is a new hope for Honduran youth. We hope this will not be an isolated program but the beginning of a solid and lasting bond in the context of truly friendly relations. These are the tokens of friendship that reach the heart of our people. These are lasting bonds that endear the United States to us.

NICARAGUA

PACT WITH USSR 'CONCRETE EXAMPLE' OF COOPERATION

PA280310 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 May 87 p 3

[Article by Darling Rios: "Soviet Cooperation: What Is the Difference"]

[Text] The signing of a protocol by the Permanent Working Group of the USSR and Nicaragua for Cooperation in Agriculture and Agro-industry is a concrete example of cooperation between a geographically distant country, which has a consolidated economic base, and a small nation which is at war, whose natural resources are still undeveloped and which is seeking to transform and consolidate its economic base.

In 1985, when President Reagan ordered international financial organizations such as the World Bank and the IDB to suspend all aid for Nicaraguan strategic projects, the revolutionary government found support in the socialist community, which was willing to increase its joint cooperation.

The Program of Multilateral Soviet-Nicaraguan Cooperation encompasses strategic projects such as the Muy Muy-Matiguas Dairy, which has acquired 50 percent of its physical installations, and the first phase of the Master Irrigation Program for the irrigation of 36,000 hectares of land. So far, 54 percent of the topographic plans have been completed for this program, and 60 percent of the required studies of average depth of subterranean water have been compiled.

A scientific-technical agreement between the Soviet State Committee [not further identified] and the Nicaraguan Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agarian Reform has been in effect since 1986. It represents the initial steps toward the mechanization of agriculture, which will be very useful to a country like Nicaragua that is primarily agricultural.

At present, Nicaragua is preparing to introduce new technology that will increase agricultural yield, a challenge that, if met, will result in self-sufficiency in food production for Nicaragua's 3.5 million people.

During its second session, the Joint Nicaraguan-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee reaffirmed that greater technical maintenance will be given to the agricultural machinery from the USSR. To this end, Nicaragua is preparing a network of repair shops in Managua and Chinandega, areas that, because of the characteristics of their soil, cultivate crops that require a high level of mechanization.

In this way, Nicaragua has placed itself in the vanguard of the Central American countries, because it is definitely pursuing its technological-scientific development, thereby transforming the bases of the economic axis of the new society.

While this is taking place, other European countries are afraid of becoming involved, not only in Nicaragua, but in any of the Central American countries, because they believe such involvement is proscribed by the "political instability of the region." The general consensus is that, if there is no peace, if there is an ongoing war, there will be no investment.

For its part, the Nicaraguan Commission [as published] is preparing specific proposals of programs to rehabilitate the coffee industry and for a banana cultivation and industrialization project, both of which will be discussed at the third joint session of the Nicaraguan-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee to be held in Moscow in 1988.

Nicaragua is once again reaffirming its political commitment and economic capability for strengthening ties of cooperation with sister countries, ties which will in turn allow the revolution to diversify its markets in response to the trade embargo imposed by the U.S. Government 3 years ago.

At the same time, the agreements signed with the USSR demonstrate the confidence felt by the peoples of the socialist community in the political-economic course of the revolutionary process. The ongoing development projects are a reaffirmation of that confidence.

CORDOVA RIVAS SAYS U.S. 'TRYING TO DIVIDE' PARTY

PA280254 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] U.S. Embassy officials in Managua are trying to divide the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD], Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas -- national coordinator of that political organization -- announced today. Dr Cordova Rivas told La Voz de Nicaragua that U.S. diplomats are visiting the leaders of the various Conservative factions and offering them gifts in order to keep the factions separated.

The national coordinator of the PCD today began his 3d day of fasting with the purpose of achieving the party's reunification.

COMMENTATOR SAYS STATION USES CONTRA ANNOUNCER

PA272142 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 May 87

["Analysis of Misinformation" commentary by Onofre Guevara]

[Text] The news campaign the United States has staged against Nicaragua and the enormous weight of its propaganda machinery about our country -- directed from specialized misinformation centers -- have not been as effective as desired, because the patriotic and moral stimulus that encourage the Nicaraguan people have proved to be stronger -- they have resisted and defeated the aggression, thus showing the Nicaraguan people's will to triumph with the revolution.

The revolution has one irreversible aspect, and it is one of its best characteristics: the total commitment of the people to the defense of the revolution. However, the psychological war does not stop. Its daily, subtle effects are one of the strongest ways of intervention and aggression the Nicaraguan people have to face every day, 24 hours a day.

That does not mean that because we have also proved to be invincible in the field of the ideological war that we can ignore its dangerousness and underestimate combat, regardless of the forms the struggle takes. However, we cannot always match the political will to defeat ideological aggression with the ways in which we face the various forms of ideological aggression. We are taking about what is called subliminal resources, which are those indirect and hidden stimuli introduced in the information process. To be more specific, we are going to present you with an example, a very strange example.

There is a private radio station in Managua that bids good night tc its listeners through an announcer who for a long time has been working for one of those CIA-sponsored radio stations operating in neighboring countries. Is this perhaps mere negligence or a very well-calculated way of linking the work of the local private station with the slanderous work of the CIA stations? In any event, the subliminal resource or indirect stimulus aimed at the listeners' minds is doing its job. The listeners are probably unaware of the operations the station owners are carrying out either through carelessness or following instructions. We prefer to believe they are following instructions, because they have many reasons to do so. The private radio station we are talking about is owned by an opponent of the revolution, who is also a relative of and has political ties with a rightist party leader entrenched within the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board. If that link is a mere coincidence, it is a truly extraordinary one.

In any case, regardless of the careless or calculated intention of the owner of the radio station, this situation shows negligence or tolerance on our part, because we are not alert enough to all the small or large, simple or complex, intentional or accidental instances in which resources promoting the counterrevolutionary ideology are being used.

Nevertheless, as in the case of the TELCOR [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute] television commercial, which conveys an undesired message through a mistakenly used image, the voice of the contra announcer heard on the Managua radio station is not helping to fulfill the old adage: God helps those who help themselves.

PLAN TO DISRUPT TIES WITH CUBANS ABROAD CITED

FL271321 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT May 87

[Text] Counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin living in Miami have in the last 3 weeks set up three bombs at companies that ship packages to Cuba. The police in this U.S. city said it had arrested four suspects, who have not been identified. The actions are part of a terrorist plan to disrupt communication between the Cuban community abroad and relatives living in our country.

U.S. STUDENTS BOYCOTT BUSH GRADUATION SPEECH

PA271740 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 May 87

[Report by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Without prior consultation with students the university [New Hampshire] administration invited George Bush to attend a graduation ceremony. When the U.S. vice president began addressing the students, a group walked out of the hall, claiming that George Bush was only using this opportunity to promote his political career. Other students turned their backs on the vice president and waved small flags during his speech as a sign of protest. Another group seated among guests waved copies of a pamphlet that sarcastically criticized Bush's political idea. Yet another group raised placards with anti-Bush slogans.

Students accused the Republican politician of using their campus to promote his campaign for the upcoming New Hampshire primary. For the past 2 days, Bush has been campaigning in the area. New Hampshire is the site of the initial primary for the 1988 elections. Recent U.S. polls have shown Bush's popularity has dropped sharply. Although Bush aspires to the Republican candidacy, his popularity has been affected by his involvement in the Irangate scandal. The March polls showed support for Bush dropped from 43 to 28 percent, and 54 percent of those polled feel the secret sale of weapons to Iran and the transfer of funds to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries seriously harmed Bush's presidential chances. U.S. President Ronald Reagan told the press his vice president did not oppose those illegal transactions.

Upon approaching the University of New Hampshire campus, where he was to address the students, the U.S. vice president was greeted by posters with the slogan: Bush, get out!

CASTRO DISCUSSES RETIREMENT AT FARMERS CONGRESS

FL160258 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 87

[Dialogue between President Fidel Castro and delegate during 15 May session of Seventh ANAP Congress held at Havana's Palace of Conventions -- recorded]

[Text] [Castro] How many members does the cooperative have?

[Delegate] Eighty-seven.

[Castro] Eighty-seven. Are they all active?

[Delegate] Yes, those are active.

[Castro] And 40 are retired.

[Delegate] Forty are retired.

[Castro] How do these retirees participate in productive work? What do you do with them?

[Delegate] Retired comrades participate by picking vegetables; corn, beans, and doing other activities.

[Castro] How many hours do they work?

[Delegate] The contract [norma] is based on 8 hours. We have gained with that. On an average most people work over 8 hours. The comrades also contribute with a lot of volunteer work. They contribute 1 day of voluntary work [word indistinct] a month to help to develop the cooperative.

[Castro] How many hours do the retirees work?

[Delegate] They work on contract, they work 6, 7, some work over 8 hours. We have comrades that are over 70 years old.

[Castro] Let me ask you something. Why does someone who can work 8 hours retire?

[Delegate] I did not understand you.

[Castro] Why does someone who can work 8 hours retire?

[Delegate] Because the contract provides for the person to collect. In order for him to ...

[Castro, interrupting] Yes, but why did that man retire? What is the real objective of retirement?

[Delegate] Because of his age. I can give as an example the case of a comrade who is 72 years old.

[Castro] Yes.

[Delegate] [words indistinct]

[Castro] Can we ignore the phenomenon that has been created by the retirement system? Can we really ignore it? Can we ignore -- we are talking about the rectification process -- we have distorted or the objective of retirement has been totally distorted, the law that was created to help the peasants who are members of cooperatives? It has been massive. I ask myself if retirement is actually an institution created to provide more money, for people to make more money, or if the retirement system is a guarantee for workers, to give them social security. If we are going to turn around retirement -- I understand quite a few things related with retirement were done badly [leaves sentence unfinished] There were peasants who just joined the cooperatives and were immediately given their retirement with the purpose of adding land almost with an eagerness to eat land because sometimes they ended up with more land than could be exploited. Can we ignore the fact that since the retirement system was established the state has paid 32 million pesos over the amount collected? Can we ignore that? Some 25,548,000 pesos were put into lets call it the retirement cashbox. Some 25,548,000 pesos. Some 58,380,000 pesos have been spent. That is, 32,455,800 more pesos. This has happened in only 4 years the retirement system has been in existence; it began in 1983. Thus, we need clear concepts. Where is all this money going to come from? [words indistinct] I am not that concerned with the idea that they work. They may work 2, 3, 4 hours. The problem lies in the fact that we have created a mechanism that encourages retirement. That does not happen with laborers in a factory. The retirement law does not encourage retirement. The longer the worker remains on his job the higher will the retirement payment be. It encourages workers to remain on the job.

Anxious for Agricultural Yield

FL161746 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1205 GMT 16 May 87

[Text] During one of his remarks to the Seventh ANAP Congress Fidel said the formation of cadres is very important for the cooperative movement and in the future those who direct cooperatives will have better technological training.

In reference to this, he said there are better results when there is good leadership and we should promote ideas to advance the work of the cooperatives.

When we talk about production, Fidel said, we should not just consider what we produced for the population, but also what we can contribute to satisfy the demands of the economy and fulfill export commitments. He added we should have a planting program and reiterated a surplus of agricultural products would guarantee distribution to the population.

Also during the Seventh ANAP Congress, Fidel analyzed the importance of the development of water resources and gave as examples Vinales in Pinar del Rio and the Valle de Caujeri in Guantanamo.

In reference to the Valle de Caujeri, Fidel said it is obvious when investments lead to greater agricultural yield and he said production doubled there thanks to the water resources program [voluntad hidraulica]. He asked how many state enterprises plant okra, parsley and other products for consumption by the population. He said all these can be planted in quantities much larger than was available at the peasants' free market.

Fidel stressed the importance of having a variety of vegetables and he underscored the importance of educating the people in what they should consume and in good nutritional habits. He said to consider these factors in the policy of agricultural development.

The almost 800 delegates to the Seventh ANAP Congress will continue debating the main report today. Fidel attended the first work session.

Orlando Lugo Fonte, president of the committee organizing the event, who is also chairman of the discussions, said that among other topics, the delegates to the congress will analyze the production costs of cooperatives and the problems that prevent profitability.

This afternoon, nine foreign delegations invited to the Seventh ANAP Congress will visit several agricultural-livestock cooperatives in Havana Province.

The congress will meet in the Palace of Conventions until midday tomorrow, Sunday, and the closing ceremony will be held at 1600 [2000 GMT] in the Karl Marx Theater.

Satisfied With 'Spirit'

FL162223 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 87

[Remarks made by President Fidel Castro during Seventh ANAP Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions; date not given — recorded]

[Text] Our duty is to attempt to make it as good as possible but we must be aware that we will find problems, defects, difficulties in our work and we have to struggle against each one of them. I am truly satisfied with the spirit I have noticed. So far I have noticed the idea is very clear that we are going through a rectification process to improve what we are doing. We all feel good when we perceive that atmosphere the same way we all can perceive an atmosphere of decadence, deformation, drifting, chaos. That is why I took the opportunity when the Republica de Chile Dam was being discussed to express some ideas not because I had the need to talk about it. I was mainly thinking that by discussing all these points our dialogue and remarks may be aimed at addressing these fundamental matters.

RICARDO ALARCON TO SPEAK AT LONDON CONFERENCE

FL272300 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1935 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] A conference sponsored by the independent organization called Latin American Relations Institute examined today in London the tense political and economic situation of the region. Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon is attending the event at the invitation of the UK organization. It was reported that he will deliver a lecture on Latin America and the Caribbean on Saturday [30 May].

At the opening session, (Anthony Carl Show), conservative parliament member of the UK and member of the House of Commons special committee for international matters, acknowledged that the Latin American foreign debt crisis is currently very serious. He criticized EEC sugar protectionist policies which cause prices to drop. Representatives from the United States, France, FRG, and Canada, among other countries, are attending the London conference.

PCC ELECTS OFFICIALS AT MISSION IN USSR

FL271716 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1321 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] The 10th assembly to renew or confirm officials of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] in the Soviet Union, has been held at the Cuban mission in the USSR. Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Politburo and ambassador to the Soviet Union, attended the meeting.

Where the party acts, subjective and organizational problems are solved. These words of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro dominated this most important assembly of the Cuban communists in the USSR. The conferees distinguished themselves by their deep and critical analysis of each one of the problems affecting the party and community-based organizations. The rectification process, the measures adopted to the scope of the party nucleus and committee, the functioning and inner life of the organization, and the party's work with the more than 8,500 Cuban students in the Soviet Union, were among the topics to which those assembled devoted special attention. Comrade Alfredo Alfonso Sierra was elected first secretary of the party in the Soviet Union.

RAMON CASTRO RETURNS AFTER WORKING VISIT IN EUROPE

FL272118 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1426 GMT 27 May 87

[Excerpt] A Cuban delegation of cattle breeders headed by Ramon Castro Ruz, director of the Valles de Picadura genetic plan, has flown back to Havana following a working visit to Sweden, Denmark, France, and Spain.

In Sweden, the delegation toured mechanical milking equipment and banana preserves factories and a soya milk plant. Ramon Castro Ruz, who is also a Cuban work hero and member of the PCC provincial committee in Havana, said Sweden is one of the most advanced milk producing countries in the world. He added that in Denmark they visited a (?pellet) factory which could be useful for [word indistinct] and bagasse to feed cattle. He explained they saw similar factories in Spain and France. Ramon Castro Ruz indicated Cuba will produce those (?pellets) because we are planning to build 160 cattle feed plants next to sugar mills that will use sugarcane by-products. [passage omitted]

SALVADORAN WOMEN'S GROUPS JOIN FMLN STRUGGLE

PA270453 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Various Salvadoran women's groups have decided to join the Melida Anaya Montes Unity of Salvadoran Women to become an integral part of the FMLN and strengthen struggle organizations.

A document of the recently-created organization highlights the work of thousands of women of all ages and social sectors within the popular revolutionary war and against U.S. meddling in Salvadoran internal affairs.

The document adds that after 7 years of war, the U.S. counterinsurgency project is being defeated while the rebels are achieving more military victories. It also points to the high levels of organization of workers" actions against the Jose Napoleon Duarte regime as a reflection of popular determination to seek a political solution to the national conflict.

FURTHER ON PCC SPECIAL MEETING IN GUANABACOA

FL272157 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] I get the impression that this municipality is doing good work in all areas. This was stated by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, as he presided over yesterday's third special plenum of the PCC Municipal Committee in Guanabacoa. The progress of the rectification process in that Havana locality was analyzed for over 5 hours. Measures have been taken to solve problems, especially in work centers, to turn awareness into wealth according to the new working style of the party.

Deficiencies in the Cubana de Acero factory, a quarry, and iron fittings plant, among others, were discussed. The supply of goods to the population, education matters, and the family doctor program were also analyzed.

MACHADO, ROBAINA ADDRESS YOUNG COMMUNIST MEETING

FL261219 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo, has stressed solutions must be found at the community level by adjusting directives to each area's particular characteristics. Machado Ventura was addressing a meeting of first secretaries of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] from the country's municipalities and provinces. They will be meeting for a week in Havana. Speaking at the opening session, Roberto Robaina, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the UJC, gave his assessment saying that 50 days from its congress, the UJC must respond with words and deeds to the problems raised at the congress and to others that affect our lives.

PCC OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN UJC SESSION

FL270222 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 May 87

[By Virginia Maria Pineiro]

[Text] The main ideological problems and fundamental line of work of young people were the central topics at today's third course of first secretaries of municipal and provincial UJC committees being held at the Julio Antonio Mella cadre school.

Carlos Aldana, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, began the session with a broad and deep explanation of various aspects related to the main subjects and urged UJC members and leaders to conduct ideological political work in accordance with circumstances and with creativity.

The participants held talks with Aldana regarding tourism, sex education, religion, television programs, and the treatment of news by the media, in addition to the effects all these matters have on young people.

During the afternoon session, the role of radio and television in the education of children, adolescents, and youths was analyzed. A special appearance by Division General Jose Abrahantes, interior minister, was included. Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Politburo, together with other Central Committee and UJC leaders, presided over today's work.

ICRT CELEBRATION OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY NOTED

PA272208 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 May 87

["Commentary" read by Nestor Nunez]

[Text] Eighty-five percent of the Cuban population, which totals 10 million, watch television and listen to the radio. This figure not only points to the broad information and cultural programming enjoyed by our people, but it also shows the great responsibility given to the workers of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT], who are marking 25 years of intense work. According to recent research, there are about 2 million television receivers in Cuba; each family owns more than one radio unit. Seventy percent of the programming shown on Cuban television channels is locally produced; 99 percent of the radio programming is produced here. This high level of television and radio reception within the Cuban population is supported by the production of 300,000 radios and 100,000 television sets per year since 1983. This points to the broad reach within and outside the country of the work done by ICRT workers, who are solely responsible for most of what is seen and listened to in all of Cuba.

However, there are more figures indicating what has been achieved in 25 years. For example, the U.S. publication JOURNAL OF COMMUNICATIONS has stated that Cuba is one of the countries with the most coherent and balanced policies in the radio and television fields resulting from an enormous amount of local production and the harmonious blending of material coming from the Western and socialist areas. Cubans can view and listen to programs coming from the most diverse latitudes and of the most varied contents. The Caribbean ground station receives video material from all over the world and, at the same time, it transmits our television signal. As for radio material, Cubans are free to tune in to any foreign stations they wish. Meanwhile, our messages are disseminated by Radio Havana Cuba. However, self-satisfaction is not the objective of the ICRT. There are still steps to be taken to upgrade creativity and program production initiatives to exploit modern technical means available to Cuban radio and television more efficiently. The objective is to make national radio and television much more effective and attractive.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING ANNOUNCES DATE FOR UPCOMING ELECTIONS

FL121617 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] The Prime Minister, the Honorable Sir Lynden O. Pindling, dissolved the House of Assembly this morning shortly after 0800.

[Begin Pindling recording] My fellow Bahamians: The ship is now [word indistinct] and ready. She has been set on a course that is sure and steady. Therefore, in accordance with provisions of the Constitution, I have advised His Excellency the Governor General to dissolve parliament today and issue a [word indistinct] for a general election to be held on Friday, June 19, 1987. I have also advised His Excellency to summon the new parliament to meet on Wednesday, September 2, 1987.

My colleagues and I [words indistinct] to account to you in full for our (?structure). Those of you who have supported my government, appreciate what has been achieved, and believe that we have earned the right to govern, will now get an opportunity to do something about it. Those of you who opposed my government and claim that it has lost the right to govern, will also get an opportunity to do something about it. And as all of you go about making your choice, I trust that you will do so peacefully, fairly, and democratically. And so the call goes out. All aboard! This is your captain speaking. Pull up the gangplank; steady the lines; full speed ahead. We are going all the way. May God bless you and guide you. Thank you. [end recording]

The last election was held on June 10, 1982. Back then the Progressive Liberal Party won the election 32 to 11.

Says Liberal Party Could Win

FL261821 Bridgetown CANA in English 2337 GMT 25 May 87

[Excerpts] Nassau, the Bahamas, May 25, CANA -- The Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling, whose party has already been declared winner in one constituency, thinks he can end up with all but nine of the parliamentary seats at stake in the June 19 general election.

Based on party surveys, Sir Lynden commented, I think I can say that the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] should not win less than 30 seats and we could go to 40 seats. [passage omitted] Former Deputy Prime Minister Arthur D. Hanna was declared winner of the Ann's Town seat after no one else turned in papers for the constituency last Friday. [passage omitted]

The prime minister, after presenting his nomination documents in the PLP Kemp's Bay stronghold, told reporters that out of approximately 968 voters in the constituency almost 800 signed his nomination papers. The deposit for his nomination, he said, was, for the first time, put up by the Young Liberals: the youth arm of his party.

Political analysts here say the June poll could be the toughest for Sir Lynden, who has run the island chain for 20 years. [passage omitted]

GRENADA

CHIEF JUSTICE ORDERS CUBA TO DEPOSIT $50,000

FL272329 Bridgetown CANA in English 2210 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, May 27, CANA -- Acting Chief Justice James Patterson today ordered Cuba to deposit U.S. 50,000 dollars as security in connection with two compensation claims brought by Havana against the Grenada Government, legal sources said.

Legal sources told CANA that Patterson told the Cubans to make the money available by June 10. Patterson ruled on a request from state lawyers after Cuba filed the suits seeking compensation totalling over 15 million dollars.

One claim is for an Air Cubana plane which was damaged during the 1983 U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and the other is for construction equipment used in building the island's international airport. The Cuban workforce at the airport was expelled after the invasion and the project was completed mainly with U.S. funds.

Grenada was considered Cuba's closest ally in the English-speaking Caribbean before the invasion ended 4 1/2 years of Marxist rule.

HAITI

POLITICAL BRIGADES VOW TO PROTECT NEW CONSTITUTION

PA271250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 25 May (AFP) -- Several political organizations announced today their common intention to create in Haiti's towns and countryside brigades to defend the new Haitian constitution, which was overwhelmingly approved on 29 March.

According to the organizers, these brigades should report to the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] any violations of the constitution in their respective areas, as well as the candidacy "for any elected post by any thief or murderer of the overthrown regime."

Those responsible for this movement stressed their determination to guarantee CEP's independence, so the country may have democratic elections according to the spirit of the current constitution. Those responsible for this movement did not rule out the possibility of drawing up a "common nationalist and democratic alternative" with a common program within the framework of "unit dynamics," which those organizations want.

The following groups, among others, participated at the news conference in which the points of this project were made known: The National Committee of the Democratic Movement Congress (Konakom), the Patriotic Union Bloc (center left), representatives from Catholic Church base communities, Protestant representatives, and the Mobile Institute of Democratic Education.

JAMAICA

PEOPLE'S PARTY EXPLAINS YOUTH'S PRESENCE IN CUBA

FL261513 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] The Chairman of the People's National Party [PNP] denied allegations by Prime Minister Edward Seaga that the party's youth organization had sent members to Cuba for training in campaign tactics. Mr Seaga had said on Friday that 9 of 25 people chosen by the People's National Party youth arm had left for Cuba for training in electioneering tactics. Mr Patterson said that the 25 were going to Cuba for educational opportunities with the support of the Ministry of Education and the Bank of Jamaica.

ST LUCIA

OPPOSITION LABOR PARTY NAMES SENATORS, SPOKESMEN

FL231448 Bridgetown CANA in English 2135 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, May 20 CANA -- The opposition St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) has named its three senators and main policy spokesmen. Party leader Julian Hunte has taken responsibility for finance, planning, development, home affairs and external affairs -- the portfolios held by Prime Minister John Compton.

Deputy political leader Peter Josie has been allocated agriculture, lands, fisheries and cooperatives.

The other allocations are:

Evans Calderon -- health
Baden Allain -- communications and works
Neville Cenac -- community development, broadcasting information and social affairs
George Regis -- education, culture, youth and sports
Michael Pilgrim -- trade, industry and tourism
Velon John -- legal affairs, and Remy Lesmond -- housing and local government

Pilgrim, John and Anthony Torrence were named as senators.

The only one of the eight SLP elected members not given shadow cabinet status was Cecil Lay. In two general elections last month, the SLP was twice beaten by one seat by Compton's United Workers Party.